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PLANNING REPORT ON NATURAL RESOURCES

STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT

Technical Report 89-7

Municipal Councils or established Planning District Boards are charged with the responsibility for municipal land use planning and development. This document has been prepared in response to a request from the local municipal planning authority for background material on the subject of natural resources for which the Department is responsible.

This document describes the natural resources in the study area, and identifies Provincial and Departmental concerns and objectives from a land use, development planning perspective. It offers for review, policies and guidelines to remedy, mitigate or anticipate issues and land use problems.

The bases for this report are the Provincial Land Use Policies dealing with natural resources and the policies of Manitoba Natural Resources.

Municipal planning is a consultative process, and the information and policies discussed in this document are offered as advice to the local authority in their land planning deliberations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. FISHERY RESOURCES

Present Conditions/Introduction; Concerns/Objectives; Policies/Guidelines; Implementation 3

II. FORESTRY RESOURCES

Present Conditions/Introduction; Concerns/Objectives; Policies/Guidelines; Implementation 6

III. OUTDOOR RECREATION

Present Conditions/Introduction; Concerns/Objectives; Policies/Guidelines; Implementation 8

IV. WATER RESOURCES: GROUNDWATER

Present Conditions/Introduction; Concerns/Objectives; Policies/Guidelines; Implementation 12

V. WATER RESOURCES: SURFACE WATER

Present Conditions/Introduction; Concerns/Objectives; Policies/Guidelines; Implementation 14

VI. WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Present Conditions/Introduction; Concerns/Objectives; Policies/Guidelines; Implementation 16

VII. CROWN LAND

Introduction; Definition; Acts Affecting Crown Lands; Management and Administration of Crown Lands; Crown Land Classification and Planning; Inventory; Present Commitments . . 19

Maps and Figures

Map 1. Fisheries Habitat Areas and Recreation Capability
2. Forest Management Units of Southern Manitoba
3. Aquifers
4. Groundwater Pollution Hazard Map
5. Surface Drainage
6. Ungulate/Waterfowl Land Capability
7. Crown Lands and Crown Land Commitments

Figure 1. General Hydrogeology
Figure 2. Flood Protection Location Plan

Table 1. Crown Lands and Crown Land Commitments in the Ste. Rose Planning District (June 3, 1989)
2. Small Crown Land Parcels in the Ste. Rose Planning District (June 3, 1989)

FISHERY RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The Ste. Rose Planning District encompasses the major portion of the Turtle River, which is one of the more important tributaries of Dauphin Lake. (Map 1) This River is fed by the McKinnon, Henderson, Wilson and Scott Creeks, which flow from the escarpment of the Riding Mountains. Although the Turtle River has been seriously impacted by development (channelization and drainage), which has resulted in increased nutrient and silt loading as well as higher peak spring flows, causing flooding and channel erosion, it remains as an important fish spawning area for Dauphin Lake. The Ste. Rose Dam, located near the town of Ste. Rose on the Turtle River, acts as a barrier to fish migration movements in some years, but has been operated in a manner to provide fish passage in years when it is feasible to do so.

Hansen Creek, which is within the Planning District, has significant fish spawning capabilities at least in high-water years. Hansen Creek empties into Turtle Marsh, which is an important fish spawning and nursery area. Any degradation of Hansen Creek could seriously impact the marsh through increased nutrient and silt loading.

Little Otter Lake and Beaver Dam Lake have no fisheries potential because of inadequate winter dissolved oxygen. However, these lakes may provide headwater storage for the Hansen Creek drainage.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The Dauphin Lake fishery is an important provincial resource. It has provided significant economic and social benefits to the communities associated with it. The degradation of habitat in almost all of the tributaries, including the Turtle River, has seriously affected the fishery resource. It is essential that further detrimental impacts of a man-made nature are curtailed and efforts be made to enhance the habitat to make it more suitable for the enhancement of the fishery resource.

Specifically, the fisheries concerns/objectives are:

1. Fish are a renewable or replenishable Crown resource. It is incumbent upon the government, as a resource steward, to ensure the provision of fisheries management that will result in the greatest long term benefit to Manitobans.

2. To ensure the survival or improvement of fish stocks, subject to the effects of natural environmental changes and approved man-made environmental changes, specifically:

    a) To protect fisheries habitat, that is, areas containing significant fish populations, nursery areas and spawning sites in Dauphin Lake.

b) To protect existing rivers, streams and marshes, specifically the Turtle River, Turtle Marsh, Hansen Creek, and the feeder creeks namely Scott, McKinnon, Wilson, and Henderson Creeks.

3. To ensure the development that takes place along Turtle River and Hansen Creek is compatible with the maintenance of fish spawning activities.

4. To maintain and enhance the angling and commercial opportunities for Manitobans to meet existing and future demands.

5. To promote communication and cooperation between private landowners, the public, commercial and sport fishermen, local government and Manitoba Natural Resources so as to achieve high standards of conservation practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

The remaining fisheries habitat can be retained and enhanced by judicious use of land and water in the Planning District. In order to achieve the fisheries objectives and to mitigate and alleviate concerns, the following apply:

1. Fisheries habitat spawning sites and nursery areas shall be protected:

   a) Ditching and stream rechannelization should not be permitted in areas identified as important spawning sites and nursery areas. The construction of dykes as opposed to channel deepening and straightening shall be encouraged. Measures to limit nutrient loading and sediment inflow shall be encouraged.

   b) Land clearing, cultivation and development to the water's edge of streams, creeks and lakes shall be prohibited.

   c) Enrichment of natural waters (organic loading or siltation), as a result of agriculture run-off from all lands, shall be discouraged.

   d) A buffer strip of natural vegetation, 100 meters wide from the ordinary highwater mark, shall be maintained along spawning streams, creeks and lakes. Development or maintenance of appropriate vegetation cover along waterways and lakes, to prevent erosion siltation and reduce run-off, shall be encouraged.

   e) River and stream crossings associated with road development should be constructed with reference to Manitoba Natural Resources stream crossing guidelines to minimize damage to fish and fish habitat.

2. River and stream banks subject to intensive use and development (residential, industry, or feedlots) should be protected from excessive erosion and organic loading. Activities that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards that mitigate the pollutants be incorporated into the development activity.

3. The provision of additional access points for public use to increase angling opportunity shall be encouraged, specifically on the Turtle River near Dauphin Lake.

4. Wherever practical, the maintenance and/or increase of waterlevels in Dauphin Lake and the Turtle Marsh to improve fish populations shall be encouraged.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and polices with respect to fisheries shall be implemented as follows:

1. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by the staff of Manitoba Natural Resources.

2. By public and private cooperation through management and development agreements.

3. Those areas to which the above policies apply are shown on Map 1. The policies should be implemented by the Board or Councils through the judicious use of restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures, and the issuance of development permits.

FORESTRY RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The Ste. Rose Planning District falls within the Mountain Forest Section, Forest Management Unit 10, as defined in the Manitoba Forest Inventory Classification System, 1980 (Map 2). A Forest Inventory Report on the area was completed in 1984 for both Crown and private lands. Forest Inventory information is available and should be of benefit to landowners in the area. Field forest measurements which were required on private lands to complete the forest inventory were done only with permission from the landowners.

For areas in close proximity to population centres, landowners with forested land on their holdings might consider growing trees as a crop, or managing existing treed areas as woodlots. This is particularly true for land unsuitable for other agricultural purposes, but still capable of supporting tree growth.

While trees and forests have value as a renewable cash crop, their presence is valuable in other ways. These include control of precipitation run-off and retarding snow melt to lessen flood risk; erosion control both water and wind; a habitat for wildlife; and recreation opportunities for people. Furthermore, forest harvesting operations can be done in a manner that will enhance all forest values. However, it is essential that fire be kept out, destructive grazing be avoided, and any utilization or disposal of elm trees be in conformance with The Dutch Elm Disease Act and Regulations.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Principal objective:

To effectively manage and protect forested lands, and to maintain and enhance the overall benefits accruing from the forest resource.

Specific objectives:

1. To sustain the integrity of the forest land base in Manitoba and to maintain the forest resource in a healthy and productive state.

2. To encourage responsible use and husbandry of the forest resource, to obtain maximum achievable net benefits including employment and recreation opportunities, sound land use practices and soil conservation.

3. To assist in the creation and sustenance of self-supporting industries by providing appropriate tenure and access to a forest resource managed under sustained yield practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

The general policy applying to forests on Crown land will be to improve sustained yield and intensive management practices, beginning with the more productive and accessible forest sites in the Province, as economic conditions and funding support permits.

The general policy applying to forests on private land will be to encourage efficient and effective utilization of these timber resources as cash crops, and as a soil conservation land-use technique for controlling erosion and flodding.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and policies as outlined shall be addressed and implemented as follows:

1. By the Board and Councils through the judicious use of restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures, and the issuance of development permits which recognize the intent of the concerns and objectives identified.

2. By encouraging good forest management practices on all forested land.

3. By maintaining the integrity of the forest land base.

4. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by staff of Manitoba Natural Resources and by public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The Ste. Rose Planning District has extensive resources for viewing wildlife, for hunting and for trapping. However, natural facilities for more intensive forms of outdoor recreation are lacking. However, all parts of the District are near Margaret Bruce or Rainbow Beach Provincial Parks, and/or Riding Mountain National Park, which offer a range of recreational opportunities on better sites.

There is one Provincial Park holding; Kergwenan Wayside, on PTH 5, seven miles south of Ste. Rose, which occupies about 28 acres in NW 03-23-15W. It is operated by Manitoba Highways, under contract with Parks Branch. This wayside functions as a highway rest stop for the travelling public by providing picnic sites, and is open from May 1 to September 30 each year. In future, it is intended to make this site accessible to disabled persons, and to add an information display detailing other recreational facilities in the region, such as Rainbow Beach, Duck Mountain and Manipogo Parks.

The suitability of land for outdoor recreation has been estimated by the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) (Map 1). This survey found that no lands in the Planning District had a "very high" (Class 1), "high" (Class 2), "moderately high" (Class 3), or "moderate" (Class 4) capability for outdoor recreational activities. Lands adjacent to the southeastern shore of Dauphin Lake, and around Little Otter, Onabeesh, and Beaver Dam Lakes have a "moderately low" (Class 5) suitability for viewing upland and wetland wildlife and vegetation. Land within one-half mile of the shore of Dauphin Lake is also suited, to this same extent, for recreational lodging (lodges, outcamps, cottages, etc.).

However, other lands outside of the District but near its boundaries, on the shores of Dauphin Lake to the north and west, and on the eastern slopes of Riding Mountain, have much higher capabilities for outdoor recreation; Classes 2 and 3. Attention must be paid to insure that the recreational values of these parcels are not diminished by activities in the Municipality.

The limited extent of lands in the District having recreational value requires that particular attention be paid to prevent their misuse in a way that would diminish their recreational value. The best outdoor-recreational lands in the Municipality (Class 5 lands) are mostly Crown lands, but a significant fraction has been patented. Therefore, use and prevention of misuse will require co-operation between the Province and private landowners.

Because of the high demand for beach-oriented and seasonal-residential uses of recreational opportunity lands, particular attention needs to be paid to the parcels suited for these purposes in and adjacent to the District, in terms of maximizing the use which can be made of these parcels while guarding against overuse and degradation. Other forms of recreation are provided for by locally-oriented recreation facilities such as community clubs, ball parks, curling clubs, and golf courses, whose needs for suitable land base and isolation from non-complimentary land uses will be an essential part of any land-use and zoning

scheme. Similarly, the modern trend to locate vacation homes in other than beach-side locations will have to be a consideration in devising the rules governing rural residential development.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The future development of the Planning District should undertake to maximize its potential for outdoor recreation by maintaining or enhancing environmental quality and by insuring the optimum development of outdoor recreational resources based on the natural capability of the land. The provision of recreation opportunities for local residents should be a high priority. The identification, maintenance and protection of the basic resource is most important. Once identified, higher quality lands should be designated in whole or in part for recreational purposes, and development activities which would tend to degrade these lands should be prohibited. Areas of highest potential for present and future recreation opportunities (lands in CLI Class 5), and the access routes to them, must be safeguarded through policies which are sensitive to and supportive of outdoor recreation. If these valuable resources are disrupted or damaged by conflicting developments, the recreation opportunities and benefits will be diminished, very likely permanently.

The following are specific concerns/objectives:

1. Lands having better recreational capability or attractive features should be regulated through resource use policies which give a high priority to outdoor recreation.

2. Outdoor recreation resources should be developed in a manner which facilitates recreational opportunities for residents of the area, and maximizes their economic benefits.

3. The sensitivity of the resource to development should be considered. Development should only be allowed to the carrying capacity of the resource.

4. Recreation lands must be afforded protection from adjacent land uses which would diminish recreation opportunities in quality or quantity. This includes the provision of adequate open space, privacy and protection from the intrusion of incompatible land uses.

5. The right of public access to high-value recreation areas should be maintained wherever possible, especially to shorelands capable of supporting beach activities. The highest priority should be placed upon the provision of public day-use facilities and campgrounds adjacent to beach areas.

6. Road corridors to recreation areas should be identified and afforded protection in order to maintain the integrity of the recreation opportunities.

7. Areas having higher recreation potential must be protected from unplanned, sporadic residential development.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Lands having relatively good capacity for outdoor recreation will be identified and will be considered for recreational development. Other land uses may be allowed, but these will be considered in light of their potential effects on outdoor recreation interests. Buffer zones around recreation areas will be provided for in the zoning by-laws. The development will suit the topography and consideration will be given to conserving natural vegetation, drainage features and the natural lay of the land.

2. Emphasis will be placed on the provision of additional public recreation areas, particularly a park area which provides access to a beach. The possibility of acquiring shoreland, or access to shoreland having capacity for beach activities will be considered.

3. Recreation developments will be permitted only to the carrying capacity of the resource being utilized, as determined by the Council or Board of the Planning District. In each case, it will be necessary to recognize and avoid or protect against natural hazards such as flooding, poor drainage, high water table, shoreline erosion, and the like, which might endanger public health and safety, cause property damage, or make municipal servicing more costly. No structure or buildings shall be built below the 100 year flood level nor on land subject to other physical hazards.

4. Recreation developments will be planned and carried out in a manner which minimizes interference with wildlife habitat, particularly waterfowl migration stopping areas.

5. New cottage subdivisions will be allowed where the land base is most suitable for this purpose, and following an assessment of the demand for this type of recreational land use. Subdivisions will be laid out in a manner which avoids having a continuous tier of cottages fronting on the water, where this is possible. The undertaking of such a development will be governed by a development agreement which set forth conditions with regard to roads, landfill, building type restrictions, public reserve, effluent disposal, staging, and other matters.

6. Cottage subdivisions will have adequate sewage disposal and an adequate supply of potable water. All cottage or recreational trailer lots will have a sewage disposal system to prevent nuisances such as odours and public health hazards. Liquid waste disposal sites will be available for holding tank effluent. Wells in cottage areas will be constructed in such a manner as to avoid contamination risks.

7. Dedication of land for open space will be required for new developments in accordance with Sections 74 and 75 of the Planning Act. Shoreline reserve will be a minimum of 100 feet and be adequate to meet environmental needs and provide for public access.

8. Control will be exercised in the approval of seasonal or permanent rural residential development. Specific areas for such development will be identified and promoted in order to avoid uncontrolled and dispersed residential spread, as scattered or random residential development would generally be in conflict with efficient use of recreational resources, and would increase municipal servicing costs unduly. Permanent non-farm and seasonal residences should not be allowed outside of planned and designated sites; existing residences of these types outside of designated areas will be identified as non-conforming uses.

9. Existing areas and routes of public access will be identified and maintained or improved. Development policies respecting lands along access routes to recreational areas will not permit the quality of the recreational opportunity to be degraded or endangered. Strip development along provincial and major municipal roads will not be allowed in these areas.

10. Agricultural land use practices and policies applying to areas within or in close proximity to important outdoor recreation areas will not adversely affect the recreation opportunities. Equivalent limitations will apply to other land use practices in these areas.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The policies of this section shall be implemented through the following:

1. Adoption of zoning by-laws to protect designated park and recreation areas.

2. Promotion of public acquisition of shoreland park areas.

3. Subdivision control procedures including requirements for public open space and shoreland reserve dedications.

4. Development agreements.

Consultation with staff of Manitoba Natural Resources is encouraged.

WATER RESOURCES: GROUNDWATER

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The availability of potable groundwater within the Ste. Rose Planning District varies considerably from place to place. In some parts of the District it is adequately available and in other parts it is scarce to non-existent. Hence, the overall concern is groundwater resource management and protection to assure adequate supply for existing users and for potential development.

The Ste. Rose Planning District is located in the discharge area of a major saline groundwater flow system. The saline groundwater system affects water quality in most bedrock aquifers and in some places it has intruded shallow aquifers in the overburden. Fresh groundwater is found only in areas where local fresh-water flow systems have suppressed the inflow of the saline water. The general hydrogeological setting of the District is illustrated in Figure 1.

In general, potable water is more readily available along and east of the ridge that extends southerly from the Village of Ste. Rose du Lac and in the north end of the District. Saline water and minimal supplies are common in the rest of the District. Poor quality water that is acceptable only for livestock is considerably easier to find, particularly in the eastern part of the District.

The most extensive aquifer is formed by the carbonate bedrock (limestone). As shown in Map 3, it underlies extensive areas in the eastern and northern parts of the District. In the rest of the District the most common aquifers are pockets and some more extensive deposits of sand and gravel and sandstone and sand layers interbedded with shale. In some areas where water in deep aquifers is saline, the only potable water aquifers are shallow pockets of sand and gravel in the overburden.

In several areas aquifers that are subject to pollution by infiltration from the surface are known or may exist. The intrusion may be caused by withdrawing fresh water at a higher rate than the recharge rate and by reducing groundwater recharge by drainage. These areas are shown as groundwater pollution hazard areas in Map 4.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The total supply of good potable water in the District is minimal; probably not much more than meets present demand and for very limited future development.

Principal and specific objectives are:

1. To manage the aquifers in a manner that would not deprive existing users of their water supply and would not have a detrimental effect on aquifer potential.

2. To maintain groundwater withdrawal within acceptable limits.

3. To prevent aquifer pollution.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Intensive development and high capacity wells should be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supplies for existing users.

2. Groundwater consumption should not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer.

3. Wells should be installed in a manner that would not have a detrimental effect on aquifers.

4. Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permitted in the groundwater pollution hazard areas unless it can be proven by adequate field investigations that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supplies in the area.

5. Wells in flowing well areas should be constructed in a manner that will facilitate control of discharge.

6. High capacity wells should not be permitted in areas where they are likely to cause salt water intrusion into fresh water aquifers.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Aquifer management is implemented by the Water Resources Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources under the provisions of the Groundwater and Water Well Act and the Water Rights Act.

2. Well construction in respect to prevention of detrimental effect in aquifers is regulated by the Water Resources Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources under the provisions of the regulations made under the Groundwater and Water Well Act.

3. Aquifer pollution prevention is implemented by the Environmental Management Division of Manitoba Environment, Workplace Safety and Health.

4. Well construction in respect to prevention of uncontrolled discharge and control of discharge from flowing wells is regulated by Water Resources Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources under the provisions of the regulations made under the Groundwater and Water Well Act.

WATER RESOURCES: SURFACE WATER

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The Ste. Rose Planning District is situated in the Lake Manitoba Basin. The principle waterway in the District, the Turtle River, originates in the Riding Mountains and flows northerly through the District to Dauphin Lake (Map 5). An extensive network of tributaries drains most of the area via the Turtle River. Small areas along the west and northeast areas drain directly into Dauphin Lake. There are extensive marsh areas on the souther margin of Dauphin Lake. Generally the waterways are capable of providing drainage for agricultural lands, but they do not have the capacity to provide flood protection for more intensive types of land development.

The Turtle River has a history of flooding. In September 1975, heavy rainfall throughout the area, including the Riding Mountains, caused record flooding. The 1975 flood on the Turtle River was comparable to the 100 year flood in severity and can be used as the design flood for development purposes. A flood protection scheme for the Village of Ste. Rose du Lac was completed in 1988 under the Canada-Manitoba Flood Damage Reduction Program. The scheme, which protects the Village from the 100 flood, is shown in Figure 2.

Maintenance and operation of the Ste. Rose Dyking Scheme is a provincial responsibility. The Ste. Rose Dam and Reservoir, located on the Turtle River upstream of P.T.H. No. 5, is operated as a water supply facility for the Village of Ste. Rose du Lac. Waterways within the Rural Municipality are under the jurisdiction of the Turtle River Watershed Conservation District.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Should development or other unsuitable land uses occur in hazardous areas, this may lead to acceleration of environmental damage, interference with natural processes, public expenditures for remedial works or assistance, waste of resources, and personal loss and hardship. To mitigate against these potential expenses and damages, the following objectives are established.

1. To minimize personal hardship and inconvenience and adverse affects on public health and loss of life.

2. To minimize property damage and public expenditures for relief or protection in areas subject to flooding, water erosion, wind erosion, bank instability, landslide or subsidence.

3. To restrict activities which would accelerate or promote damages arising from causes such as erosion or bank instability.

4. To acquire access to all waterways in order to carry out public works projects when required.

5. To maintain the natural capacity of the streams to convey flood flows.

6. To encourage the preservation of natural vegetation along the banks of waterways.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Development in areas which, in the opinion of the Board or Council may be subject to physical hazards, shall generally be limited to agricultural uses or open space uses. Under special economic or social circumstances, the Board or Council may permit more intensive development if the hazard is eliminated or protected against. Development in hazardous areas shall be subject to the following requirements:

   a) If the land is subject to flooding, all permanent structure must be located on land which has been raised by fill to an elevation at least 0.6 meters above the 100-year flood level.

   b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years must be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Board or Council, that the erosion process has been halted.

   c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides or subsidence.

   d) All structures and services shall be protected against damage and shall be functional under hazard conditions.

2. Notwithstanding (1), development will not be permitted if, as a result of the development;

   a) there is an added risk to life or safety, or

   b) water flow, flow velocities or stages are adversely altered, obstructed or increased.

3. Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

4. In areas where the specific hazard has not been defined, permanent structures shall be set back from all waterways a distance of at least 10 times the height of the bank above channel grade or 60 metres, whichever is greater, unless an engineering investigation shows that these limits may be reduced.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The Policies shall be implemented by means of, variously, zoning by-laws, conditions of subdivision approval, the issuance of development permits and building permits, development agreements and such programs as are determined from time to time by the Board or Council to be necessary and not in conflict with the provisions of any part of the Plan.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

Wildlife ungulate capabilities range from Canada Land Inventory Class 5 to 6 throughout the Planning District (Map 6). White-tailed deer are the major ungulate species inhabiting the area. Elk and moose migrate into the area in the winter from the Riding Mountain National Park in limited numbers . Black bear also move back and forth into the southern portion of the area from the Park.

Furbearers such as the wolf move out of the Park area on occasion in their feeding forays. Coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, beaver, weasel, skunk, badger and raccoon are found throughout the Planning District.

Upland game birds, such as sharptailed grouse and ruffed grouse, are found throughout the District in suitable habitat. Hungarian partridge also exist, in small numbers, within the area.

Areas with C.L.I. Class 3 land capability for waterfowl production are Onabeesh Lake, Devil Lake, Otter Lake and Beaver Dam Lake. The complex of lakes in the southeast corner of the District provides significant duck production and is of major importance as a waterfowl migration stop for all waterfowl, particularly for the thousands of snow geese which use this complex in the fall.

In the north end of the District, the Turtle Marsh, a potential heritage marsh, is located at the south end of Dauphin Lake. The waterfowl production capability for this marsh ranges from a C.L.I. 3 to 4 due to depth limitations with poor land-form and water-holding ability. In years of high water, this marsh has significant duck and muskrat production and has acted as a major migration stop for thousands of snow geese, ducks and lesser numbers of Canada geese, both in the spring and fall. Developed for waterfowl, this marsh has the potential of becoming one of the major marshes in the Province.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The primary objective is to maintain existing wildlife populations and where possible, (without conflicting with agriculture) to increase wildlife populations. The key to achieving these objectives is to protect and improve the existing habitat.

Depredation by elk, deer and bear in some years is of significant concern, particularly in areas adjacent to Riding Mountain National Park. Waterfowl depredation has been a major concern over the past years.

Demand for the opportunity to hunt elk and moose has been greater than the limited resource can supply, a shortfall that is compounded by illegal harvest.

Objectives

The following objectives should serve as a guide in land use planning for areas affecting wildlife:

1. To maintain populations of each species at present levels through the maintenance of proper habitat conditions for all species. No species presently found within the District should be reduced to the point where it may be exterminated.

2. To encourage wildlife habitat maintenance on private lands, unused road allowances and Crown land.

3. To encourage education regarding the value of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

4. To minimize wildlife depredation within the District by effective planning.

5. To promote communication and co-operation between private landowners, all groups and individuals interested in use of the resource, local government, and Manitoba Natural Resources so as to achieve high standards of conservation practices.

6. To encourage the preservation of wetland habitat for wildlife.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. The Planning District should protect Class 1, 2 and 3 wildlife wintering areas.

2. The Planning District should protect from clearing all shrub or tree cover on lands with an agricultural capability of Classes 4, 5 and 6.

3. Windbreaks, hedgerows, drainage ditches, road allowances, small blocks of wooded cover, rivers and streams are the primary habitat left in areas where there is intensive cultivation. These areas should be maintained for the production of wildlife.

4. Landowners and the Planning District should be encouraged to retain natural marshes and ponds in their native condition, rather than attempting to drain them.

5. Areas prone to waterfowl or deer depredation should be identified and landowners encouraged to work cooperatively with N.R.O. staff of Manitoba Natural Resources in an attempt to reduce or minimize losses.

6. Significant wetlands (C.L.I. Waterfowl Classes 1, 2 and 3) shall be recognized and afforded protection from degrading uses.

a) A buffer strip of natural vegetation 300 feet wide from the ordinary high water mark shall be maintained. Upon request, the Wildlife Branch will assist a landowner in determining specific amounts of natural vegetation to be protected around specific wetlands.

b) Lot sizes within 1/4 mile of the ordinary high water mark should be limited to 80 acres, although agro-residential family splits may be considered.

c) Lands should be retained in rural area within 1/4 mile of the area.

d) There shall be no drainage and filling in of wetlands. Exceptions may be allowed after consultation with Manitoba Natural Resources and Board.

7. Significant deer wintering areas should be afforded protection as follows:

a) Erosion-prone lands shall be left in a natural state. Use of these areas shall be such that no substantial harm is done to wintering deer habitat.

b) Agricultural lot sizes of between 80 to 160 acres and agro-residential family splits are considered appropriate.

c) Farming practices which minimize soil erosion shall be encouraged.

d) A minimum of 20% of each quarter section should be maintained in natural woody vegetation, being as interspersed as possible with cultivated land.

8. The use of pesticides and herbicides should be carefully controlled so that wildlife habitats and natural waterbodies are not degraded or become dangerous to wildlife.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and policies of the District with respect to land use and wildlife resources should be implemented as follows:

1. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by staff of Manitoba Natural Resources and Manitoba Agriculture.

2. By public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

3. By the municipal Councils and Planning District Board through the judicious use of zoning bylaws, subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits.

CROWN LAND

I. INTRODUCTION

This section describes the Crown lands in the municipality, providing an inventory of Crown lands and present commitments. Additionally, this section will discuss the authority for Crown lands, the legal aspects thereof and the planning and administration of Crown land.

II. DEFINITION

Crown land, for the purposes of this section, is defined as all land under Order-in-Council designated as: Provincial Park, Provincial Forest, Ecological Reserve, Wildlife Management Area, and Community Pasture, plus all other land administered by Manitoba Natural Resources and Manitoba Agriculture under "The Crown Lands Act." In addition, all waterbodies, streams, rivers, and creeks are considered Crown lands except where original title has confirmed the lake bed or stream bed to an individual.

III. ACTS AFFECTING CROWN LANDS

There are a variety of Acts which affect the administration and management of Crown lands. For the purposes here, the principal Acts which govern use and management of these lands are:

1. The Crown Lands Act,
2. The Fisheries Act,
3. The Forest Act,
4. The Provincial Park Lands Act,
5. The Water Power Act,
6. The Rivers and Streams Act,
7. The Wildlife Act,
8. The Water Resources Administration Act, and
9. The Ecological Reserves Act.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CROWN LAND

The actual management and administration of Crown land is shared between two Departments of Government; Manitoba Natural Resources and Manitoba Agriculture. Agricultural Crown Lands has been assigned the functions and related administration pertaining to the issuance of agricultural leases and permits of occupation or use of those Crown lands which are designated as:

1. primarily agricultural lands, and

2. multiple use lands which may only be used for agricultural purposes on an interim or secondary use basis.

The principle responsibility for Crown land remains with Manitoba Natural Resources, which administers The Crown Lands Act excepting those specific sections under the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Natural Resources is responsible for administration, direction and control of the surveys of Crown lands. Survey monuments defining Township, Section and Quarter Section corners have been established throughout the Planning District.

The protection of the township survey fabric, the primary function of which is to support the transferring of rights in land via The Real Property Act or The Crown Lands Act, is essential to efficient and effective land administration. No system, purporting to give evidence of the ownership of land, is complete if one cannot determine what land is being conveyed or where its boundaries are located. Boundaries, once defined, are a matter of law and the survey monument is the vital link between the ground and the administrative record.

V. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION AND PLANNING

Crown land is exempt from the Planning Act and is under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba government as governed by the various acts of the Legislature mentioned above.

The planning of Crown land in the southern portion of the Province is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee, (CLCC). This is an Interdepartmental Committee with representation from Manitoba Agriculture, Natural Resources, Northern Affairs, Energy and Mines, Rural Development and Environment. The CLCC reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

At the request of a Council or when a Planning District has been established, the Crown Land Classification Committee will prepare, in consultation with the Council or the Planning Board, a Provincial Crown Land Plan for the area.

VI. INVENTORY

In the Ste. Rose Planning District there are approximately 7,640 hectares (18,880 acres) of Crown land, constituting approximately 12 percent of the land base of the District (Map 7). Parcels too small to be shown on Map 7 are described in Table 2.

VII. PRESENT COMMITMENTS

In the Planning District, 81 percent of the Crown lands (6,193 hectares /15,302 acres) are committed to agricultural purposes by lease or permit. The entire surface of Beaver Dam Lake (300 hectares/742 acres) is committed to wild rice production. Various mineral leases and reservation have been placed on 578 hectares (1,426 acres) or 8 percent of Crown land. A small parcel (12 hectares /29 acres) has been acquired by Parks Branch under the Parks Act as a wayside site. One General Permit is in effect on one quarter (65 hectares /160 acres).

It must be noted that the commitment of Crown land is a dynamic process with leases and permits being issued, expiring, being renewed, cancelled and dropped. This occurrence is a day-to-day administrative process being actioned by various departments of government. Table 1 and Map 7 illustrate for the District the commitment of Crown lands by the various leases, permits and Orders-in-Council in effect as of June 3, 1989.

Table 1. Crown Land Commitments in the Ste. Rose Planning District at June 3, 1989

Commitment Type	Number of Parcels	Area	
		Hectares	Acres
1. Agricultural Commitments			
Forage Lease	47	5,310	13,120
Renewable Hay Permit	9	583	1,440
Rice Production	1	300	742
SUBTOTAL	57	6,193	15,302
2. Mineral Commitments			
Quarry Lease	14	188	464
Sand and Gravel Reservation	1	65	160
Other Mineral Reservations	5	325	802
SUBTOTAL	20	578	1,426
3. Other			
Provincial Wayside Park Reservation	1	12	29
General Permit	1	65	160
SUBTOTAL	2	77	189
TOTAL COMMITMENTS *	79	6,848	16,917
TOTAL CROWN LANDS		7,640	18,880

* Some parcels of land contain more than one form of commitment. No adjustment has been made in this total to eliminate this duplication.

Table 2. Small Crown Land Parcels in the Ste. Rose Planning District (excepting roads, drains and other water control works)

Description	Detail	Area	Roll #
Pt. NW 03-22-14W	Pt LS 11	2.89 a	1050
Pt. NE 28-22-15W	Part Comm on S Boundary Distant 915.4F from SE corner thence E 435.6F thence N 400F thence W 435.6F thence S to Point of Comm together with a ROW for all purposes over and upon all that portion of S 50F of said 1/4 Sec lying E of E Boundary of land herein first described.	4.0 a	26400
Pt. NW 14-23-15W	Gravel pit	5.98 a	69400
Pt. NW 23-23-15W	Gravel pit	2.0 a	73950
Pt. NE 04-24-15W	R 121832PCL	2.93 a	92300
Pt. SW 04-24-15W	SW PL 1770	17.05 a	94000
Pt. NE 05-24-15W	R 132912NE Plan 1770	34.65 a	94300
Pt. SE 05-24-15W	SE PL 1770	2.25 a	96100
Pt. NW 21-24-15W	All that portion lying NW of NW Limit of Rd 1888 and SE of SE Limit of Rd 1481	4.75 a	107300
Pt. SE 28-24-15W	All that portion lying SE of SE Limit of Rd 1888 which lies to NW of NW Limit of Rd 1481	4.75 a	110600

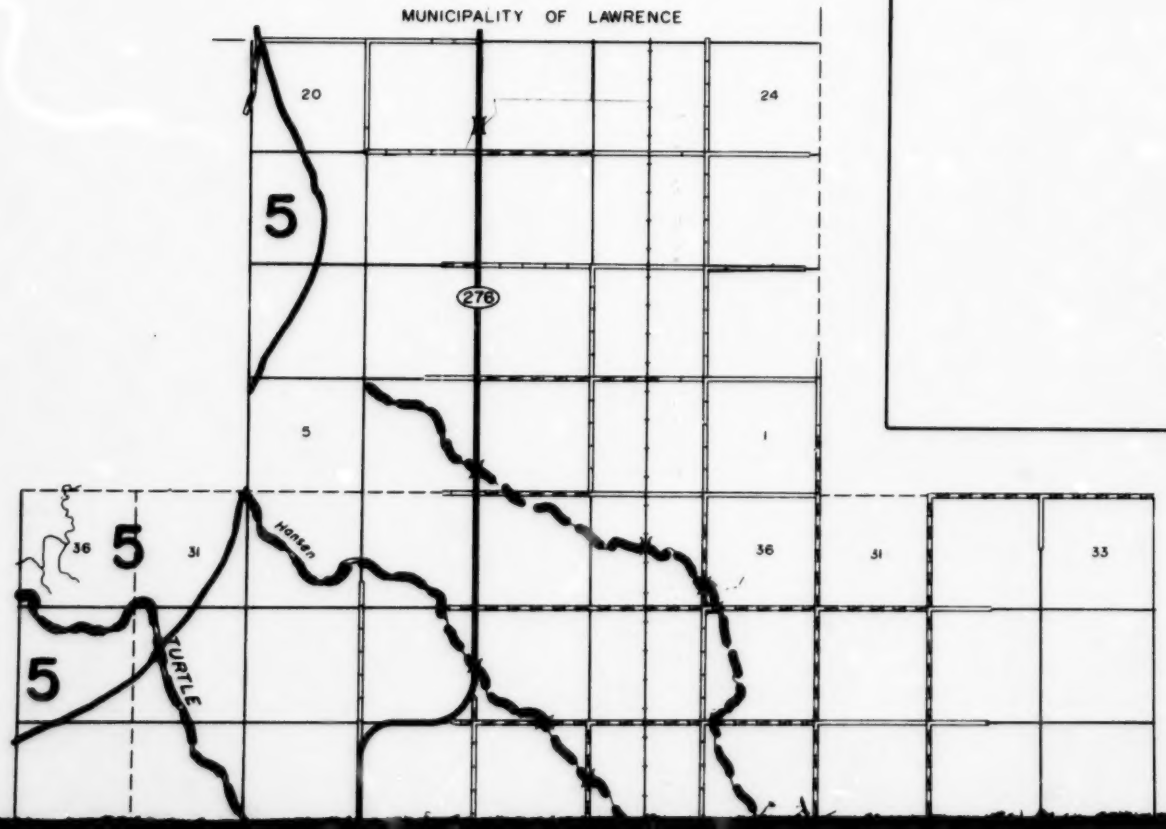
STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT

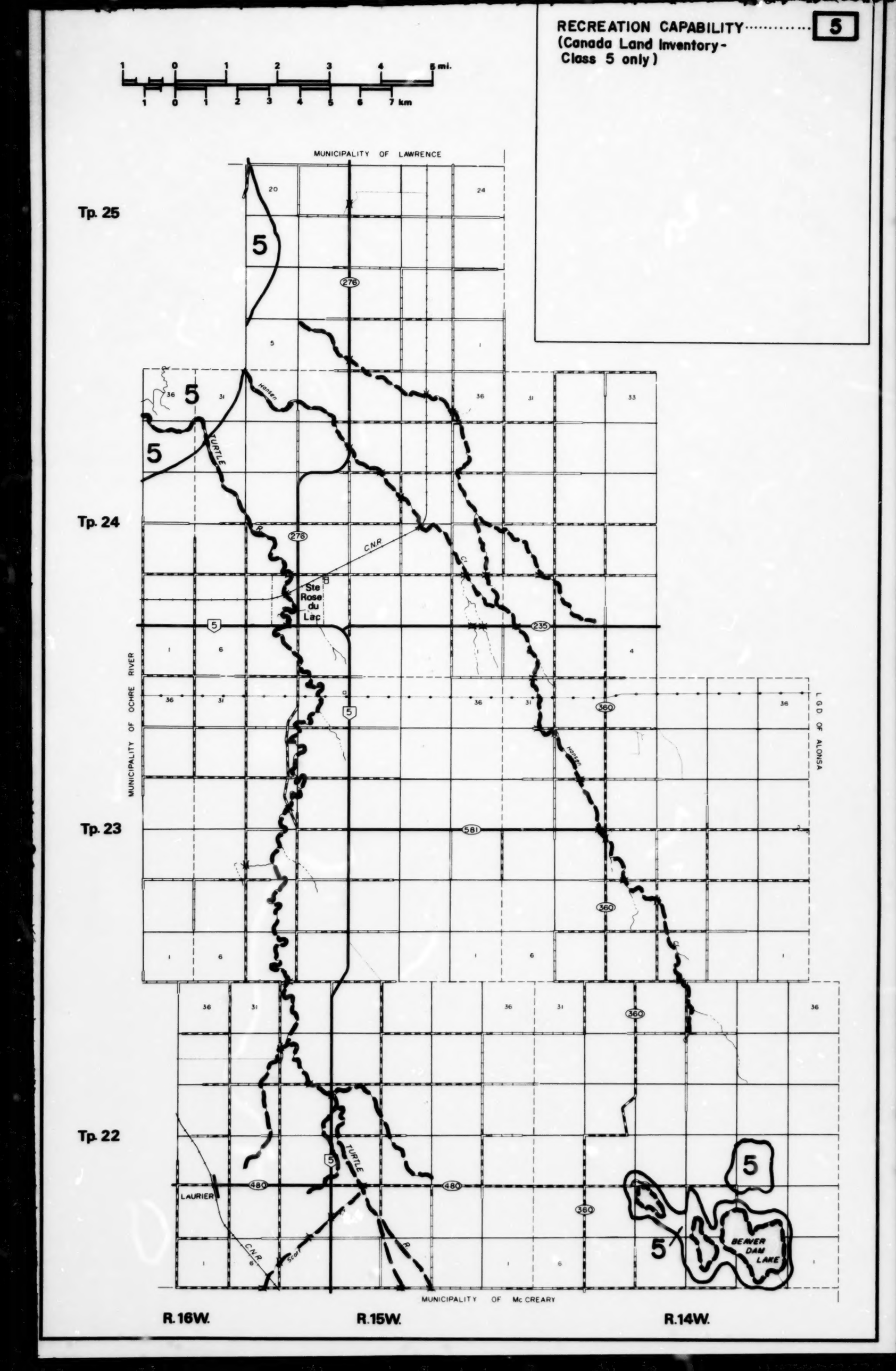
MAP I
FISHERIES HABITAT AREAS &
RECREATION CAPABILITY

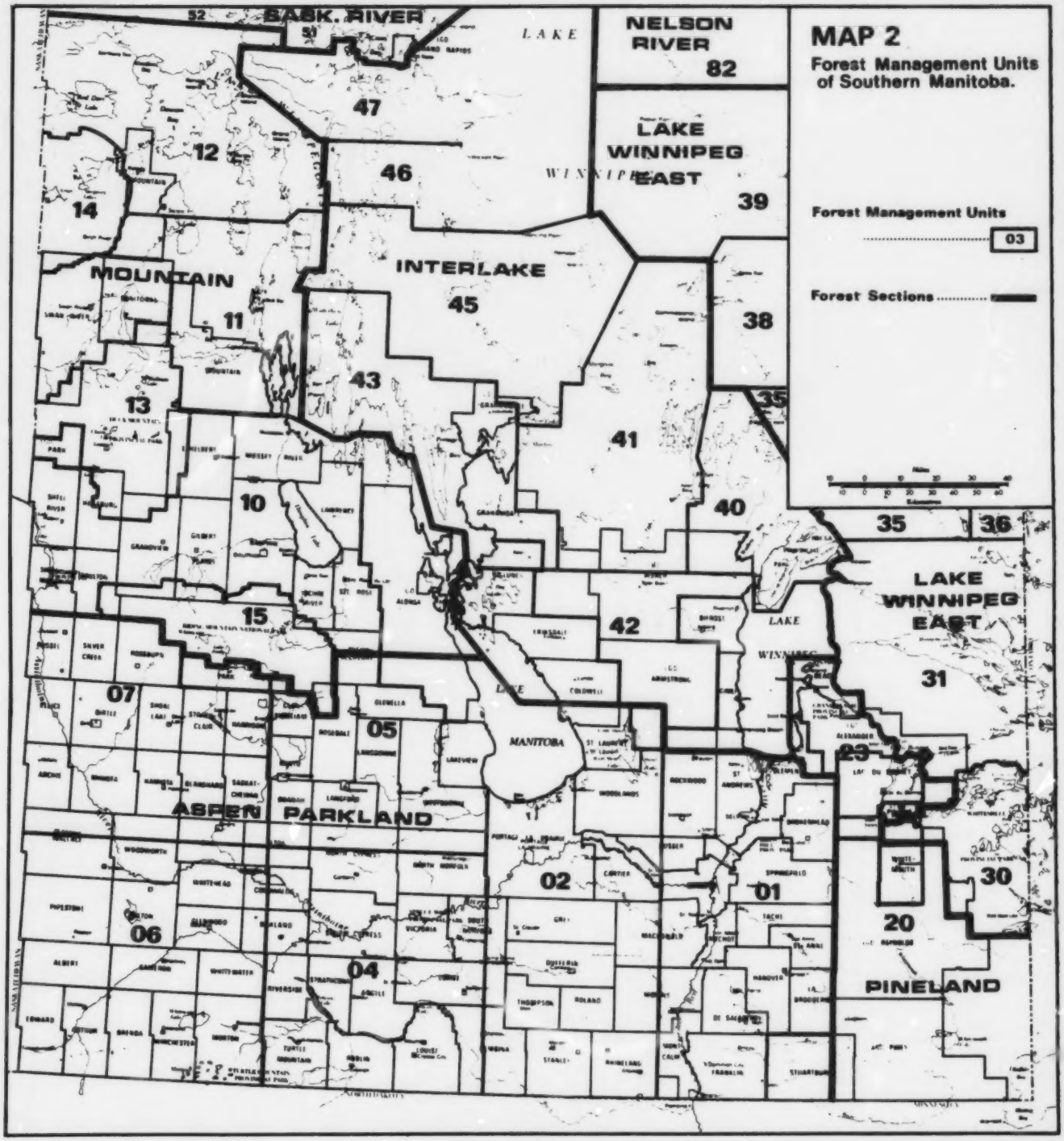
FISHERIES HABITAT AREA .....

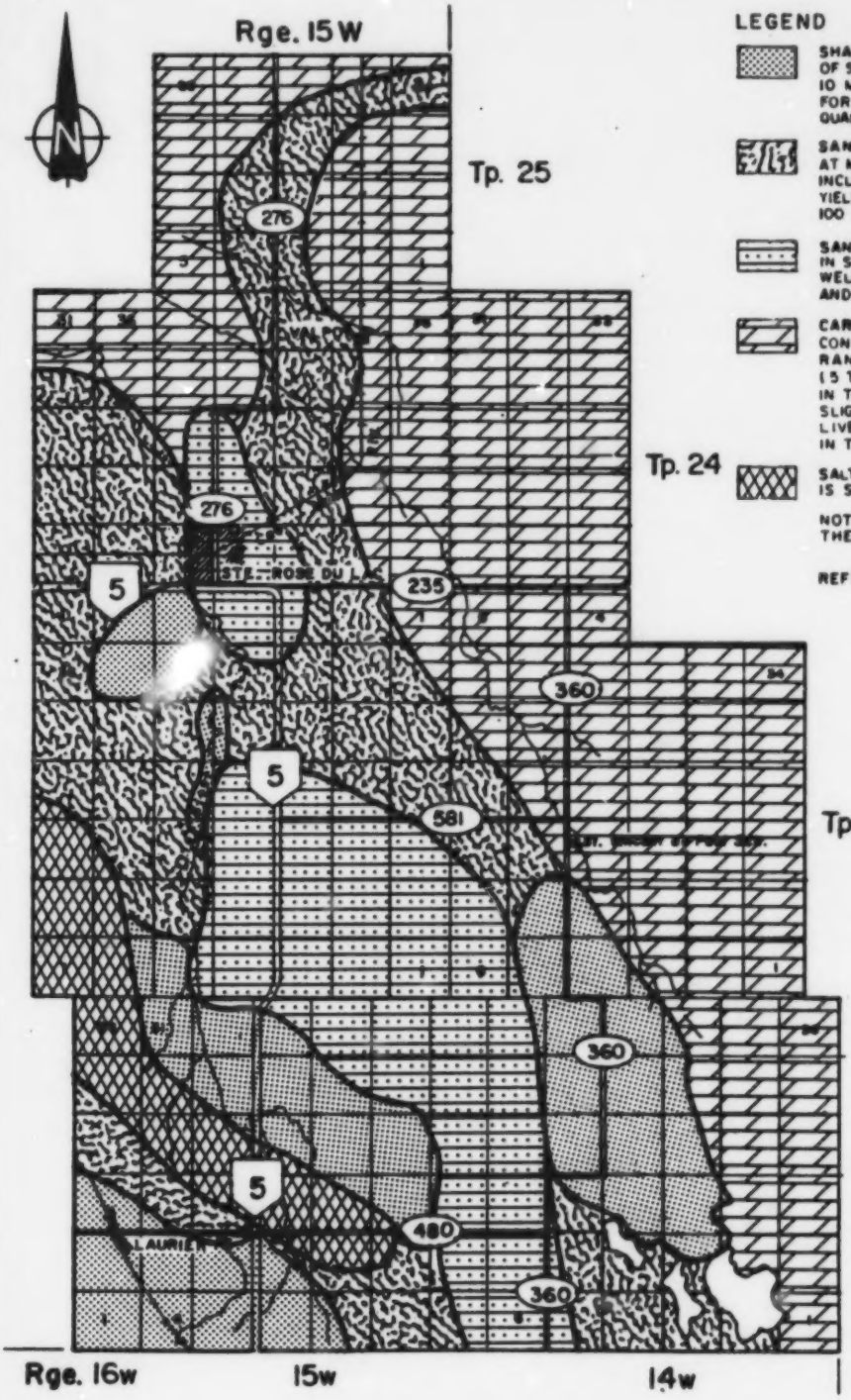
RECREATION CAPABILITY 5
(Canada Land Inventory -
Class 5 only)

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km




RECREATION CAPABILITY 5
(Canada Land Inventory -
Class 5 only)
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km
MUNICIPALITY OF LAWRENCE
Tp. 25
Tp. 24
Tp. 23
Tp. 22
MUNICIPALITY OF OCHRE RIVER
L.G.D. OF ALONSA
MUNICIPALITY OF Mc CREARY
Ste Rose du Lac
LAURIER
BEAVER DAM LAKE
TURTLE R.
HORSEHEAD R.
C.N.R.
276
235
581
480
360
5
R.16W.
R.15W.
R.14W.


MAP 2
Forest Management Units of Southern Manitoba.
Forest Management Units
03
Forest Sections
SASK. RIVER
NELSON RIVER
82
LAKE WINNIPEG EAST
39
INTERLAKE
45
MOUNTAIN
11
ASPEN PARKLAND
PINELAND
LAKE WINNIPEG EAST
MANITOBA
52
51
47
12
14
46
38
43
13
41
35
10
40
36
15
42
31
07
05
23
02
01
30
06
20
04



AQUIFERS

LEGEND

SHALLOW SAND AND GRAVEL: SCATTERED LENSES OF SAND AND GRAVEL IN OVERBURDEN AT LESS THAN 10 METRES. WELL YIELD VERY MINIMAL TO ADEQUATE FOR DOMESTIC AND FARM REQUIREMENTS. WATER QUALITY GOOD TO VERY POOR.

SAND AND GRAVEL: LENSES OF SAND AND GRAVEL AT MORE THAN 10 METRES BELOW GROUND LEVEL. INCLUDES SOME FAIRLY EXTENSIVE AQUIFERS. WELL YIELD FROM LESS THAN 0.4 L/s TO 7.5 L/s (5 TO 100 I.G.P.M.). WATER QUALITY GOOD TO VERY POOR.

SANDSTONE AND SAND: SAND AND SANDSTONE LAYERS IN SHALE BEDROCK (SWAN RIVER FORMATION). WELL YIELD MINIMAL TO ADEQUATE FOR DOMESTIC AND FARM SUPPLY. WATER QUALITY GOOD TO VERY POOR.

CARBONATE ROCK (LIMESTONE): THE AQUIFER IS CONTINUOUS OVER THE INDICATED AREA. WELL YIELD RANGES FROM 0.4 L/s TO MORE THAN 5.0 L/s (5 TO MORE THAN 65 I.G.P.M.). WATER QUALITY IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AQUIFER IS POOR TO SLIGHTLY SALINE AND OFTEN SUITABLE ONLY FOR LIVESTOCK. FAIR TO GOOD QUALITY WATER OCCURS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE AQUIFER.

SALTY GROUNDWATER AREA: IN GENERAL GROUNDWATER IS SALTY IN ALL AQUIFERS.

NOTE: SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS MAY OCCUR ABOVE THE BEDROCK AQUIFERS.

REFERENCE: J LITTLE, 1973. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY IN THE OCHRE RIVER - STE. ROSE AREA MAN. WATER RES.

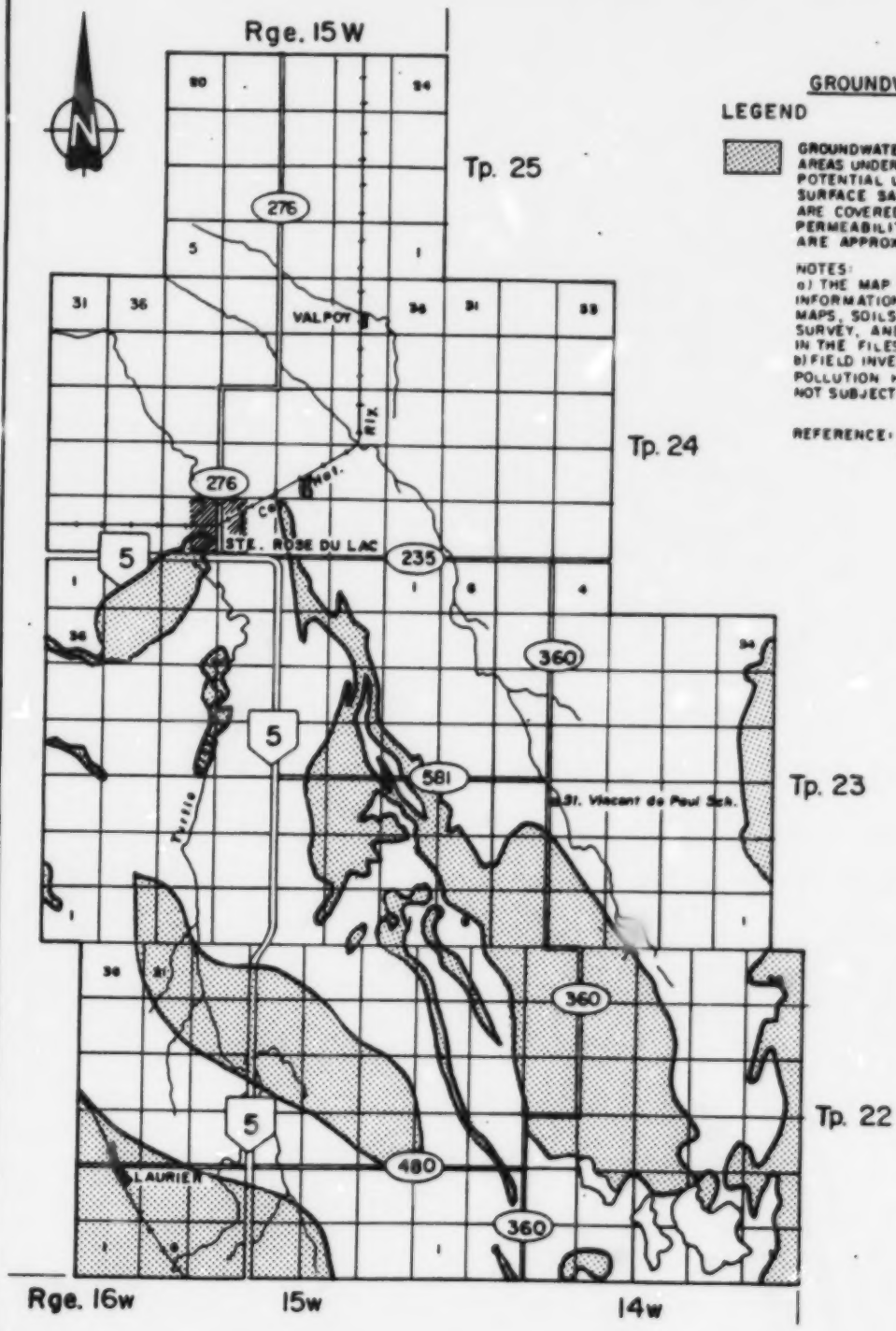
M RUTULIS, 1977. GROUNDWATER RESOURCES IN THE TURTLE RIVER CONSERVATION DISTRICT. MAN. WATER RES.

0 1 2 3 6

SCALE IN MILES

MAP 3

DRAWN J.M.	Manitoba Natural Resources	STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT			
CHECKED	Water Resources	AQUIFERS			
PREPARED M.R.	SUBMITTED L. Gray	APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE	SHEET OF	FILE NO. 80-1-7-1040



GROUNDWATER POLLUTION HAZARD

LEGEND

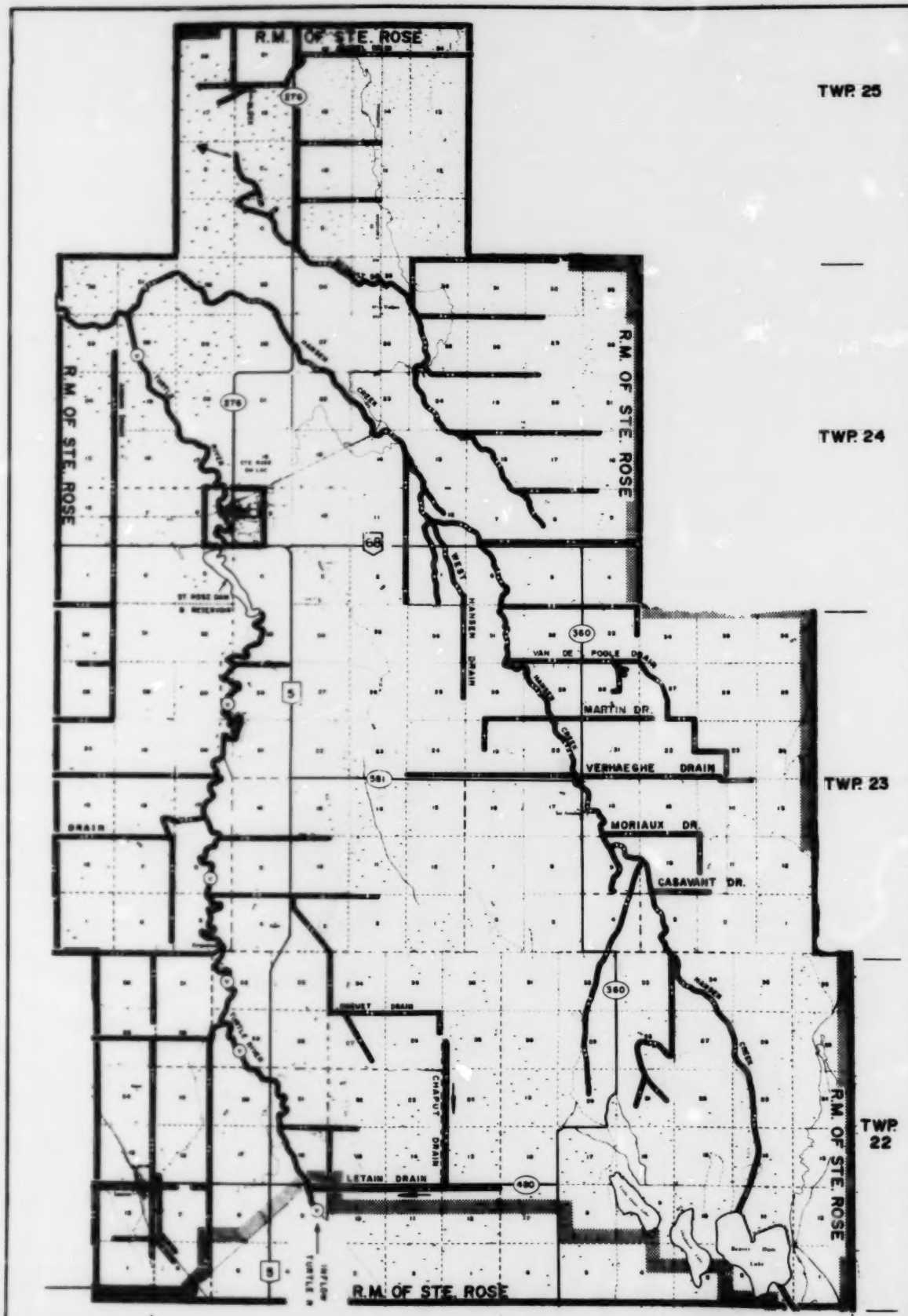
GROUNDWATER POLLUTION HAZARD AREA: AREAS UNDERLAIN BY KNOWN UNCONFINED AQUIFERS, POTENTIAL UNCONFINED AQUIFER AREAS; MAINLY SURFACE SAND AND GRAVEL. AREAS WHERE AQUIFERS ARE COVERED BY LESS THAN 6 METRES OF LOW PERMEABILITY MATERIALS. (AREA BOUNDARIES ARE APPROXIMATE).

NOTES:
a) THE MAP HAS BEEN PREPARED USING AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONSISTING OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAPS, SOILS MAPS OF CANADA-MANITOBA SOIL SURVEY, AND WATER WELL AND TEST HOLE RECORDS IN THE FILES OF THE HYDROGEOLOGY SECTION.
b) FIELD INVESTIGATIONS MAY SHOW THAT SOME OF THE POLLUTION HAZARD AREAS OR PARTS THEREOF ARE NOT SUBJECT TO GROUNDWATER POLLUTION.

REFERENCE: MAN. SOIL SURVEY. SOILS REPORT No.14, 1958
MAN. SOIL SURVEY. SOILS REPORT No.21, 1981

MAP 4

DRAWN J.M.	Manitoba Natural Resources Water Resources	STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT
CHECKED		GROUNDWATER POLLUTION HAZARD AREAS
PREPARED M.R.	SUBMITTED L. Gray	APPROVED
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE	SHEET 07
FILE NO. 80-1-7-1040		



Map 5.
Surface

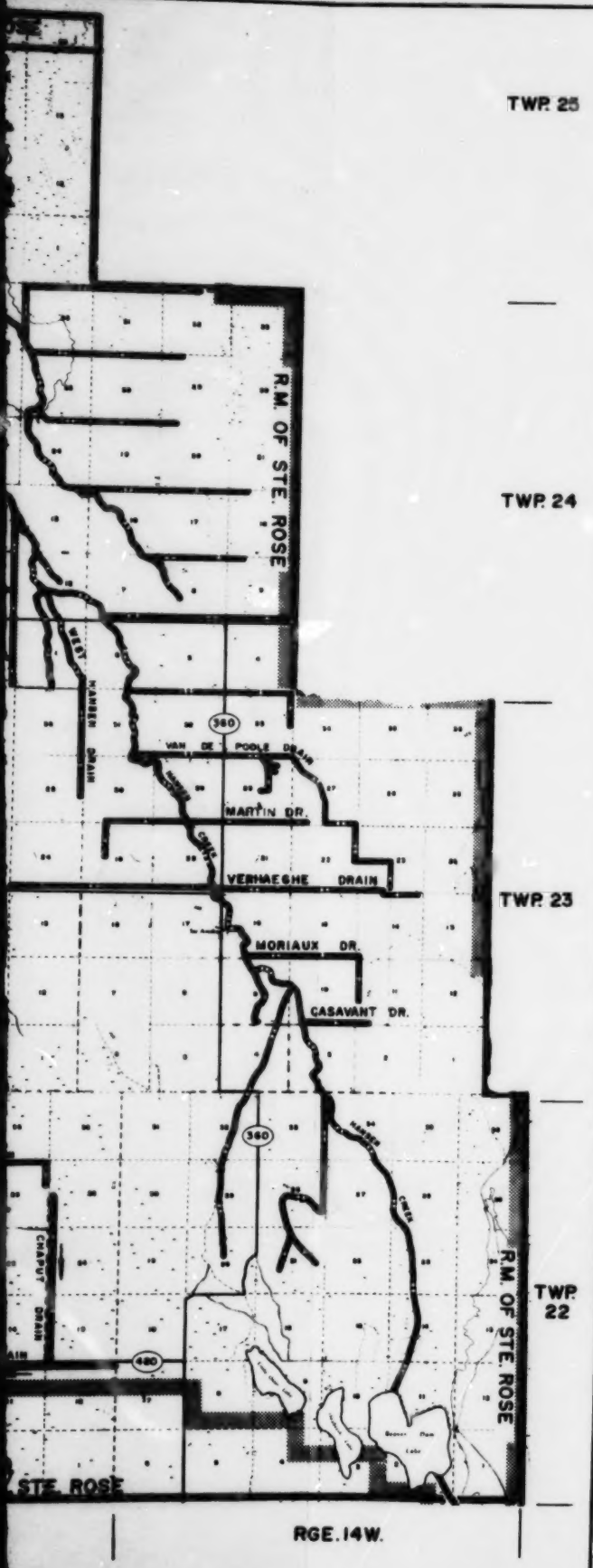
LEGEND

WATER CO
1st O
2nd O
3rd O
4th O
5th O
6th O
7th O

LIMITS
CITY, TO
BOUNDAR
PROVINCI
PROVINCI
PARK BO

PLA

Map 5.
Surface Drainage Systems



LEGEND

WATER COURSE

- 1st ORDER DRAINS
- 2nd ORDER DRAINS
- 3rd ORDER DRAINS
- 4th ORDER DRAINS
- 5th ORDER DRAINS
- 6th ORDER DRAINS
- 7th ORDER DRAINS

LIMITS OF DRAINAGE AREA

CITY, TOWN AND MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY 3

PROVINCIAL ROADS 513

PARK BOUNDARY

SCALE IN MILES

SCALE IN KILOMETRES

STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT

STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT

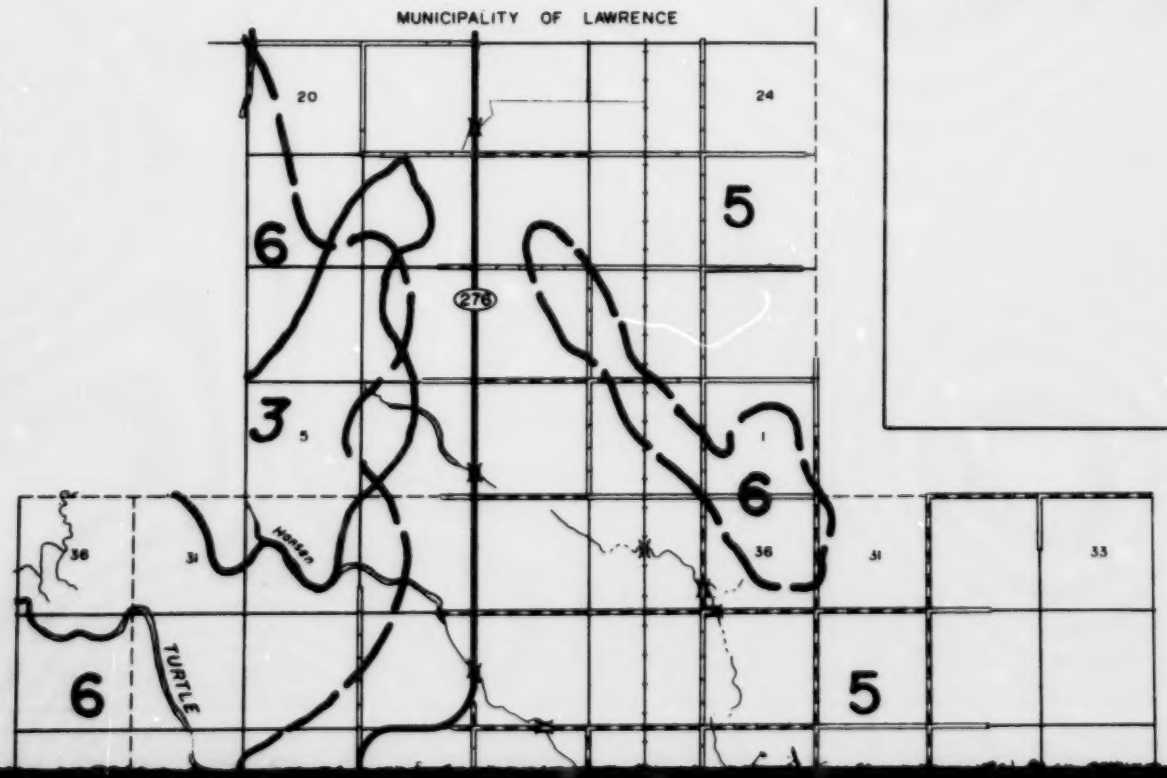
MAP 6

WATERFOWL/UNGULATE LAND CAPABILITY

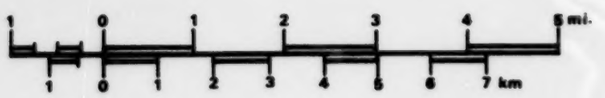
UNGULATE
MODERATELY LOW CAPABILITY 5
VERY LOW CAPABILITY 6

WATERFOWL
MODERATE PRODUCTION 3
MODERATE MIGRATION 3M

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km



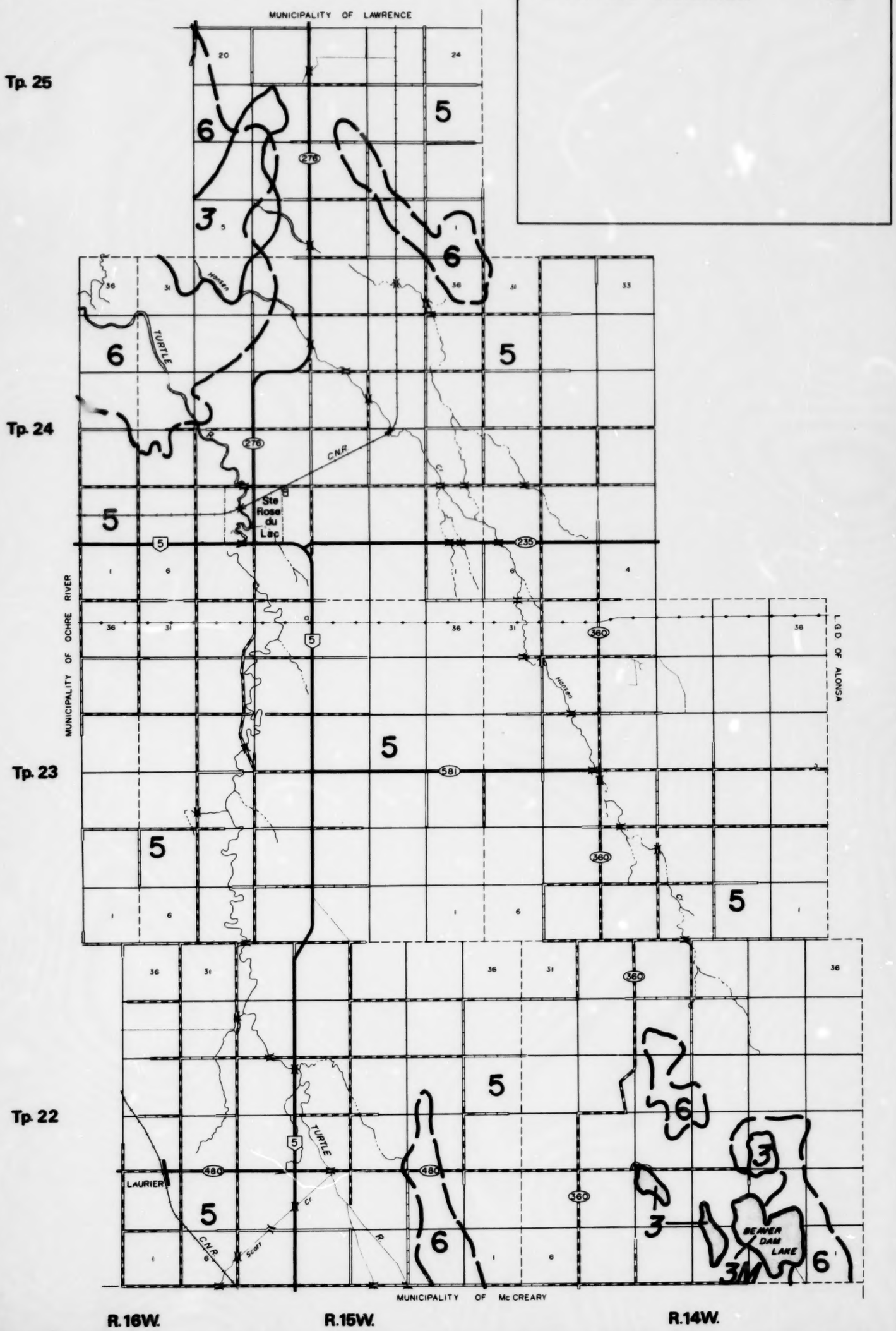
PLANNING DISTRICT



CAPABILITY

UNGULATE
MODERATELY LOW CAPABILITY 5
VERY LOW CAPABILITY 6

WATERFOWL
MODERATE PRODUCTION 3
MODERATE MIGRATION 3M



STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT

MAP 7
CROWN LANDS & CROWN LAND COMMITMENTS (JUNE 3, 1989).

PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND

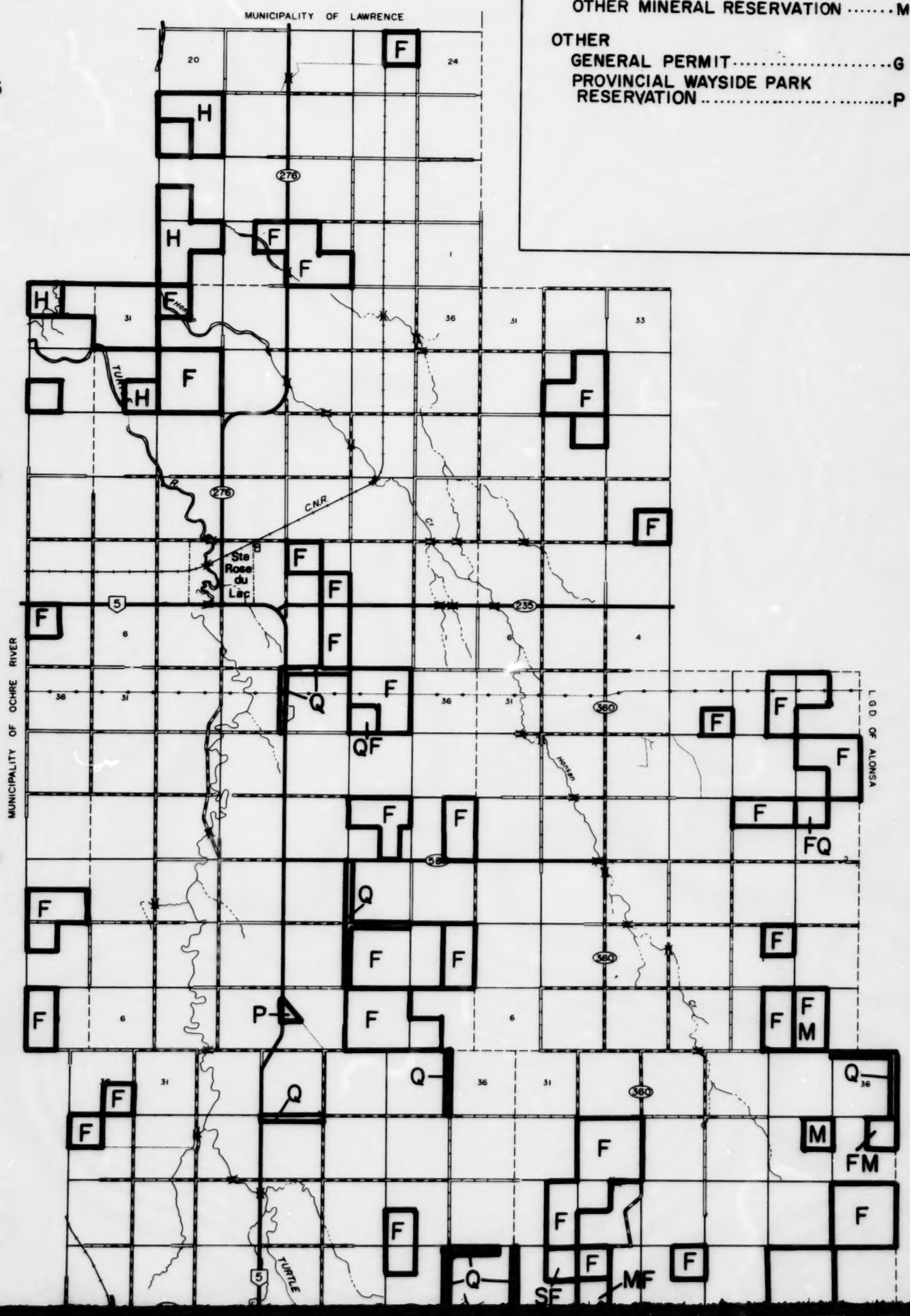
CROWN LAND COMMITMENTS

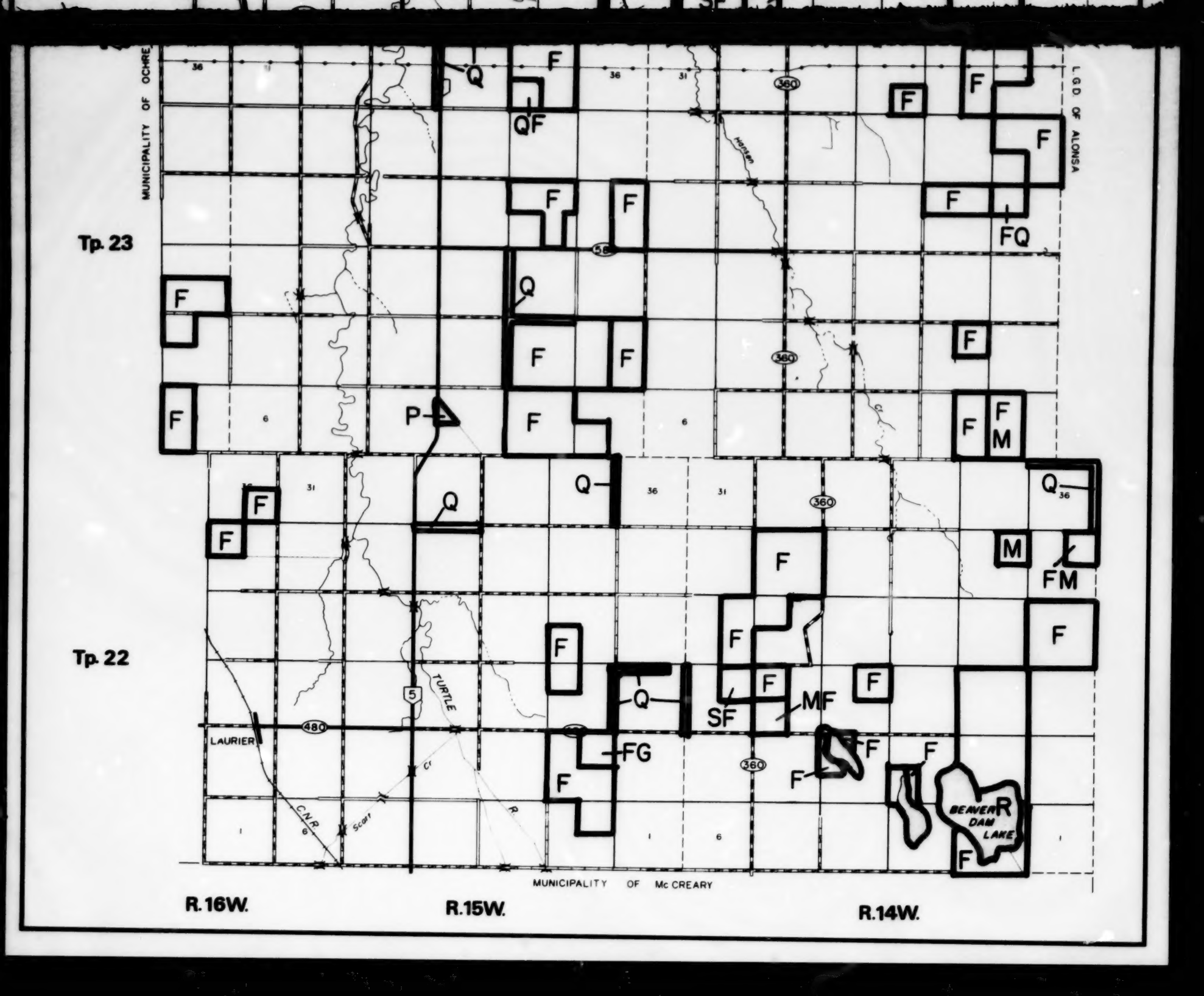
AGRICULTURAL
- FORAGE LEASE ..... F
- HAY PERMIT ..... H
- WILD RICE ..... R

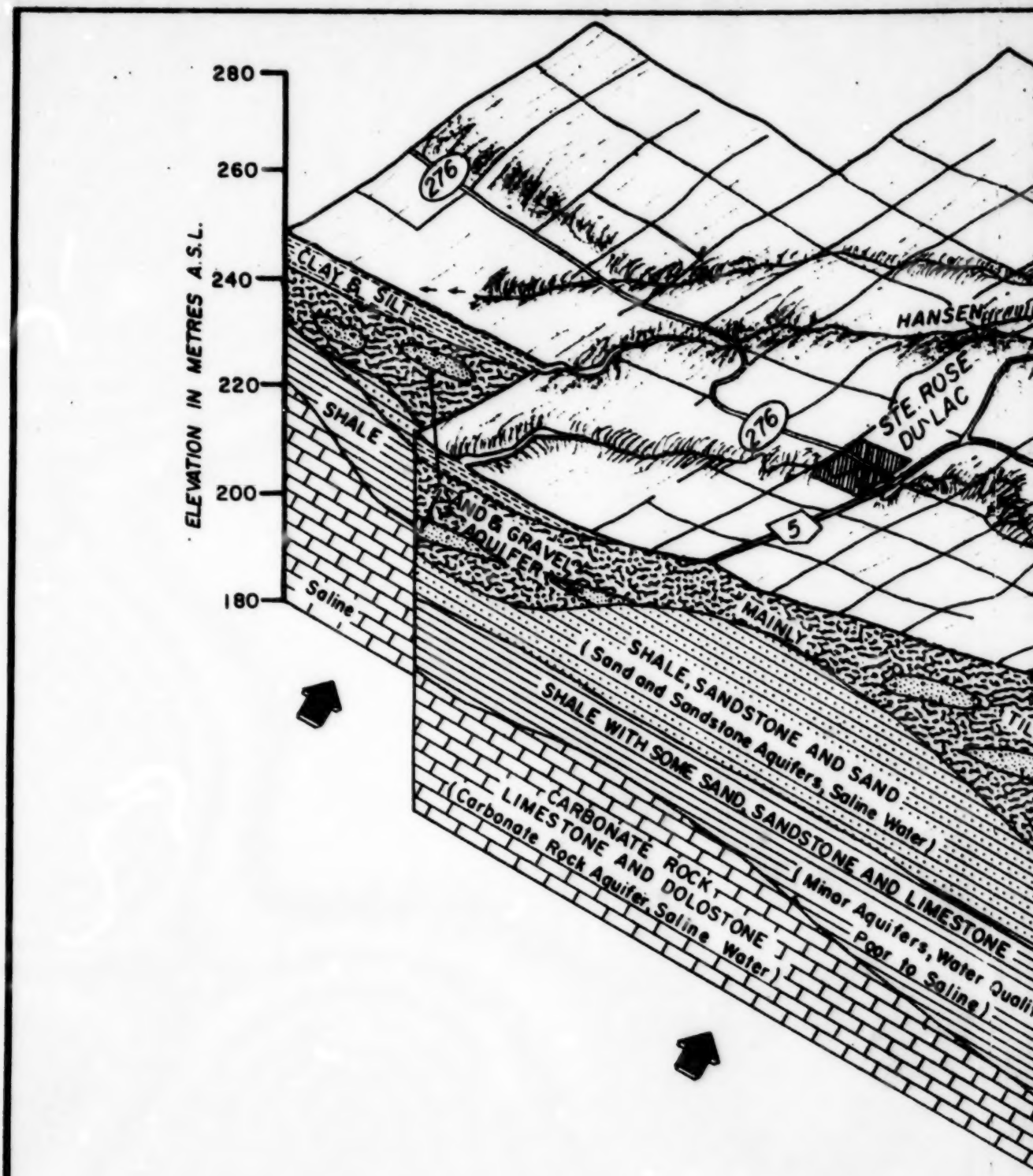
MINERALS
- QUARRY MINERAL LEASE ..... Q
- SAND & GRAVEL RESERVATION ..... S
- OTHER MINERAL RESERVATION ..... M

OTHER
- GENERAL PERMIT ..... G
- PROVINCIAL WAYSIDE PARK RESERVATION ..... P

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km




MUNICIPALITY OF OCHRE
L.GD. OF ALONSA
Tp. 23
Tp. 22
LAURIER
480
360
5
TURTLE
C.N.R.
BEAVER DAM LAKE
MUNICIPALITY OF Mc CREARY
R.16W.
R.15W.
R.14W.



REFERENCE: J LITTLE 1973. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY IN THE OCHRE RIVER - STE ROSE AREA. MANITOBA, NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER RESOURCES.

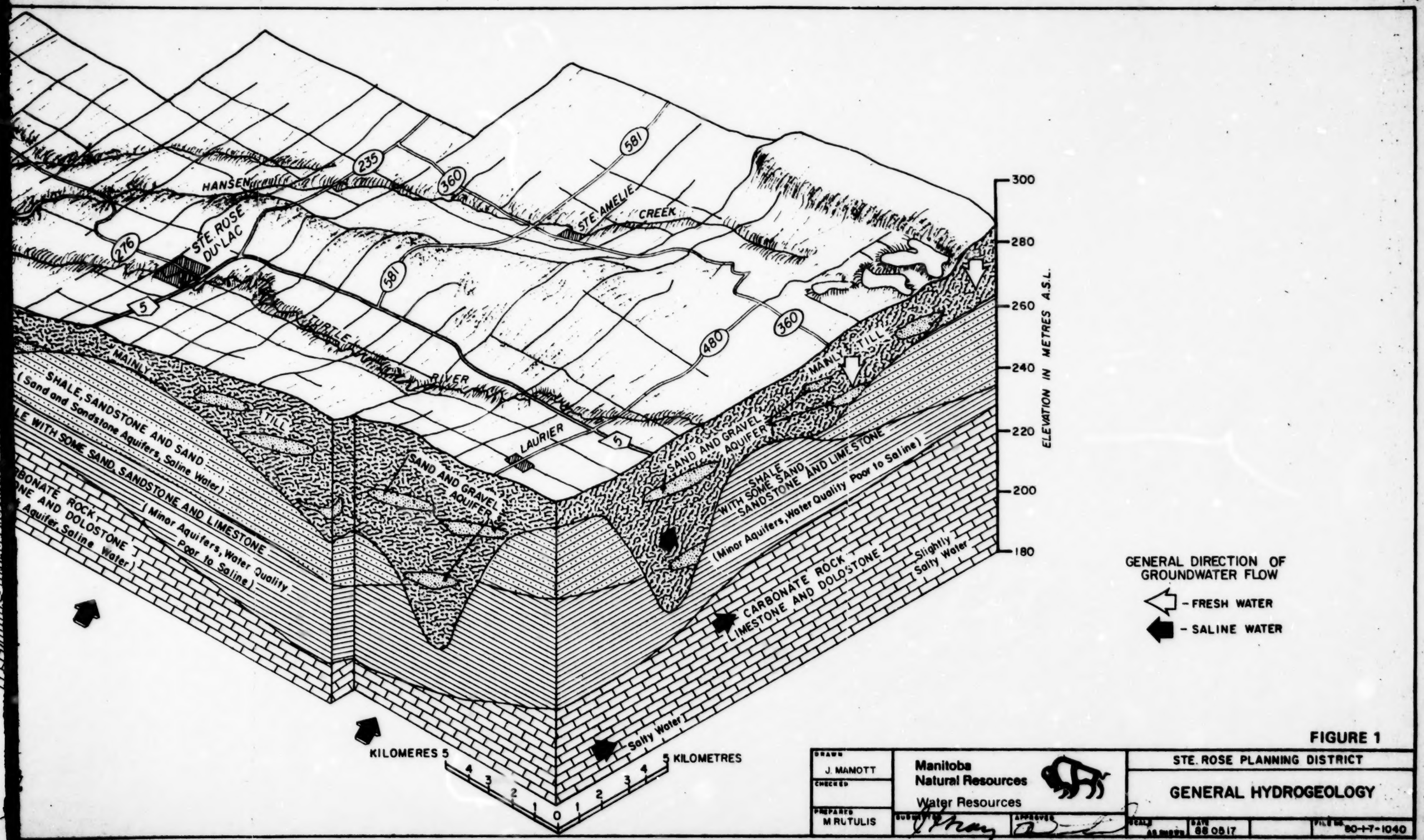


FIGURE 1

DRAWN J. MAMOTT CHECKED PREPARED M. RUTULIS	Manitoba Natural Resources Water Resources SUBMITTED APPROVED	STE. ROSE PLANNING DISTRICT GENERAL HYDROGEOLOGY SCALE AS SHOWN DATE 86.05.17 FILE NO. 80-1-7-1040

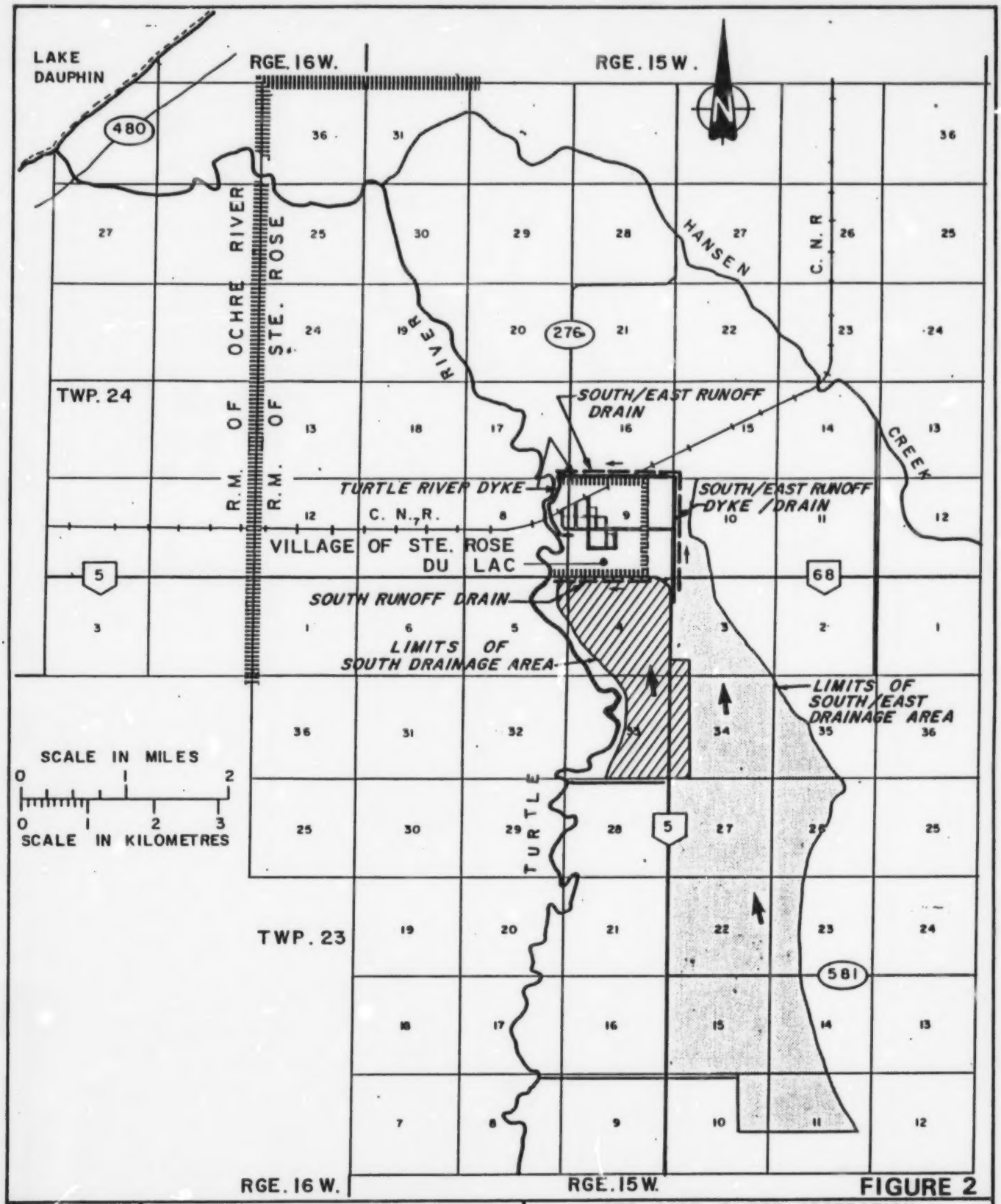


FIGURE 2

DRAWN M. M.	Manitoba Natural Resources	STE. ROSE FLOOD PROTECTION	
CHECKED	Water Resources	LOCATION PLAN OF ALTERNATIVE I	
PREPARED A. EWASHKO	SUBMITTED / APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN / DATE 87 07 02 / SHEET 07 / FILE NO.	